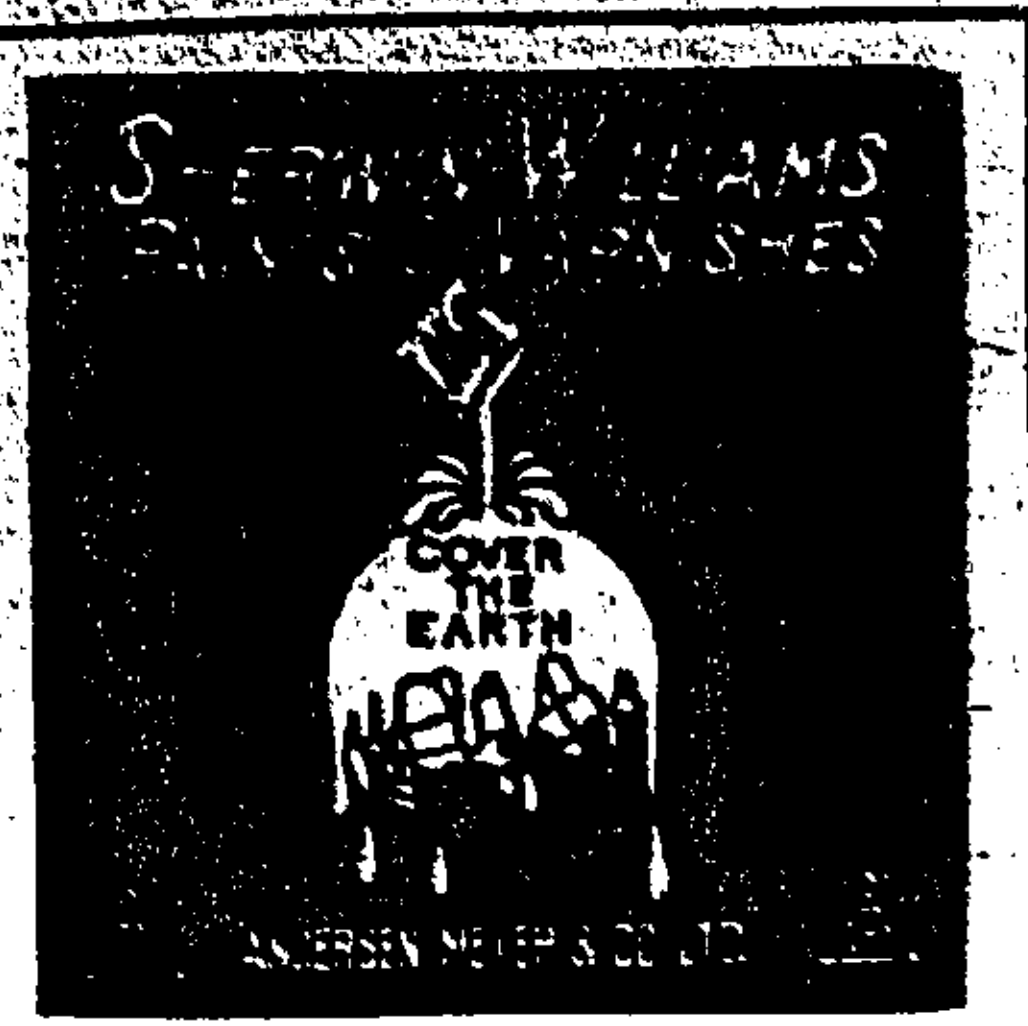




Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

"A CRITICAL INTERNATIONAL SITUATION."

London, June 11. A telegram from New York says the banker, Mr. Vanderlip, who has returned from Japan, declares that the utter impotence of the State Department has created a critical international situation. The American Government does not concern itself with anti-Japanese legislation by individual States and the Japanese are aroused over the Land Ownership Bill of California. Eastern problems could be smoothed if the State Department were to proceed courteously.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PROMISE.

London, June 10. In the House of Commons, replying to Col. LeStrange Malone, Mr. Lloyd George denied that the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of 1905 and 1911 infringed the integrity of Chinese territory without the consent of the Chinese Government. He pointed out that China had not yet ratified the Austrian Peace Treaty, of which the Covenant of the League of Nations is a part.

With regard to Col. Malone's suggestion that before any further Treaty or agreement is made they should be referred to the League of Nations, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the Government had every intention of strictly adhering to Article XVIII of the Covenant of the League.

Article XVIII of the Covenant of the League reads: "Every Treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such Treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered."

HUGE PHOSPHATE DISCOVERY.

Paris, June 11. The *Daily Mail* states that almost inexhaustible reserves have now been discovered, says Louis Gentil, the well-known professor of Physical Chemistry at the Sorbonne, in the Moroccan hinterland. One hundred miles inland from Casablanca there is a mountain plateau over 40 miles long and 25 miles broad which is one gigantic storehouse of phosphates. The working of these and other phosphate reserves in Morocco has been set aside as a monopoly of the Moroccan Government. *Havas.*

CONFIDENCE IN FRANCE.

Paris, June 11. The *Herald* writes that Otto H. Kahn, the New York banker, is going back to the United States, after several weeks spent in a study of the economic situation of France. His observations have given him thorough confidence in the future of France, which is justified by a realisation of the remarkable nature of the resources of her Colonies as of the Mother Country, and even more by the determination to preserve order, and work hard, which animates the French people. *Havas.*

ANNAMITE TEMPLE IN FRANCE.

Paris, June 11. An Annamite temple was inaugurated in the Colonial Gardens at Nogent-sur-Marne, near Paris, to the memory of Annamite soldiers who fell in the service of France during the war. Buddhist priests performed the ceremonies of their religion in a pagoda which has been consecrated at the order of the Emperor of Annam. *Havas.*

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

Paris, June 11. President Deschanel, who is expected to return to Paris from Normandy for the National Holiday on July 14, will, it is stated, afterwards spend three weeks in Upper Alsace. *Havas.*

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

SHANGHAI RICE SHORTAGE.

CAUSES A BIG STRIKE.

Shanghai, June 15. The rice shortage has become more serious and has caused a strike of 10,000 carpenters and masons. The discontent of the workers is increasing. The price is now \$12.20 a picul.

THE PAKLING REFLOATED.

Shanghai, June 15. The Blue Funnel steamer Pakling has been refloated.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE FALL OF CHANGSHA.

Peking, June 14. A report from Changsha, states that the Southern troops have indulged in wholesale plundering both inside and outside the city. One foreign ship was robbed and a Japanese killed, whilst the Tsuchun's Yamen was burnt down.

Shanghai, June 17. It is officially reported that the fall of Changsha was caused by internal conflicts between the Northern Commanders, who left one after other on the 9th, whereupon the Southern troops seized the city on the 11th, without resistance.

THE HUNAN FIGHTING.

Shanghai, June 14. The two Commissioners despatched by the Ministry of War have completed their investigation into the original cause of the conflict between the Southern and Northern troops in Hunan, and a report has been wired to Peking.

NEW TICHUN FOR HUNAN.

Peking, June 14. It has been decided in the President's Palace that Chang King-yao, Tichun of Hunan, be dismissed, and that Wu Pei-fu, who has at present a strong army under his control in Hunan, be appointed to the post.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

SIAMSE PRINCE DEAD.

Singapore, June 14. The heir presumptive to the Siamese throne, Prince Bi Luolok, died at Singapore on Sunday afternoon following an attack of pneumonia.

JOHN NELSON.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

John Nelson, who, it will be remembered, is the sprightly American who was recently caught by the Wanchai Police after he had given a demonstration to a delighted circle of natives in the street of his capability in tripping a few measures of the Highland jig, was, sad to relate, again brought before Mr. R.O. Hutchison at the Police Court this morning, charged with severely hurting two Chinese, who bore mementos of his conduct in the shape of a broken head and a dislocated jaw respectively. It was again stated that John had been in a merry disposition promoted by long spells with the beer bottle.

His Worship: You are charged with assaulting two Chinese. You were also behaving in a disorderly manner. Do you plead guilty?

The Defendant: Eh?

His Worship: Do you plead guilty?

The defendant: Huh! Guilty I suppose.

Inspector Kent, in relating the facts of the prisoner's behaviour stated that at 2.45 p.m. yesterday the defendant was at Praya East, with his jacket off. Without any provocation, he struck the first Chinese over the head with a bottle, inflicting a scalp wound. He then hit the second man in the mouth, knocking out a few teeth, and causing it to bleed profusely. He was making himself a perfect nuisance. He should have gone on the steamer Montague, but he "jumped" the ship. The prisoner had been before His Worship on a previous occasion for assaulting a Japanese woman. Apparently, when he got a little drunk, he had the right to knock people about in the streets.

Nelson was asked why he had quitted the Montague, and he replied that he wanted to go to San Francisco, not to Vancouver. Inspector Kent informed his Worship that one of the men who were injured by Nelson had to be sent to Hospital. The prisoner had had a glorified time since he left the ship.

The prisoner was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour.

DAY BY DAY.

H. M. Gustav Va. King of Sweden, celebrates his 62nd birthday to-morrow, the 16th June.

Mr. Lammer informs us that none of the rice which Lammer Bros. have sold by auction recently has been damaged; it was sold solely on account of non-delivery.

During last week there were notified eighteen cases of plague (twelve fatal), two of enteric fever (one fatal) and one each of diphtheria (fatal), small-pox and cerebro-spinal fever. There were eight deaths from influenza. All the cases were Chinese, excepting one American sufferer from enteric.

Mak Kwai was again brought before the Magistrate this morning for obtaining jewellery by false pretences. Sergeant Murphy stated that he had further charges to bring against the woman. The case was remanded for hearing until Tuesday next at 2.25 p.m. Mr. Leo Longinotto is appearing for the defence.

The Officer Commanding Troops has been requested by H. E. the Governor to convey to the troops his appreciation of their smart appearance on the occasion of the landing of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Roumania. His Excellency considers that both Guards of Honour were excellent and thanks the officers who commanded them, and congratulates the Staff upon the excellence of the arrangements which greatly contributed to the success of His Royal Highness' visit.

An instance of how a petition was squashed through premature publication is furnished in the case of the gaol warders who had formed the intention of sending a petition to the Governor on the subject of their pay. This particular petition was allowed to appear in cold print the day before it was intended to be forwarded to the Governor. We were told that this was done through an inadvertence, but what it must have cost the warders is indicated by the fact that on account of this premature publicity, the petition has been withdrawn, and its originators are reported to be in no sweet frame of mind since.

THE LOSS OF THE FAUSANG.

MARINE COURT ENQUIRY.

A Marine Court Enquiry into the loss of the *Fausang*, a Hainan Straits steamer, was held at the Marine Court, R.N., presided over by Captain C.W. Beckwith, R.N., and he was assisted by Lt. Commander Stopford, R.N. (H.M.S. *Titanic*), Capt. W.J. Davison (C.P.O.S.), Capt. W.J. Barkus (a.s. *Sinkiang*) and Captain E.D. Blackburn (a.s. *Kashang*).

Mr. D.H. Blake appeared for the master of the *Fausang*, Captain F.J. Gill.

Captain Gill said he left on the 24th of May at 3.45 p.m. bound for Hongkong with 2,000 tons of coal. He anchored at night so as to catch the Straits at daylight. At 5.35 a.m. on the 26th he was steering well to the north of Hainan, to allow for the set and to pass two to three cables off from the Hainan Head. At about 5.55 a.m. he was round the beacon with a red buoy on the starboard bow, still allowing for the set off the beacon. The set of the tide was east. At 6 o'clock the red buoy was almost dead ahead. The vessel struck five minutes later on the port side and No. 2 hold was pierced. He stopped the engines. The vessel was making water and the engine room was being flooded. He gave orders for soundings to be made, and the quartermaster reported 3 to 8 fathoms of water on the port side. He ordered all the starboard boats out. These were manned and the crew, excepting Europeans, got into them. He then signalled to the *Hok Canton* to stand by. He told the Second Officer to go to the *Hok Canton* with a message to report the *Fausang* ashore off Hainan Head. Forty Chinese were sent with him. When the boat returned they boarded the ship. On the 27th he decided to send the other Chinese off. All the Europeans stood by until they left at 9.10 p.m. on the 27th. They remained by the ship and he intended to board her the next morning. He boarded the vessel, and during that time the pirates had been busy. The second officer and himself went to Hoihow and the rest came to Hongkong. He went to Hoihow in a Chinese ship to get assistance for salvage work. He remained at Hoihow until H.M.S. *Fame* came with the Marine Superintendent on board. On Saturday morning he came to Hongkong. He held that the ship struck an uncharted rock. When he weighed anchor on the morning of the 26th the weather was fair. He was going to pass the beacon by two or three cables. He steered north until he got sufficient distance to steer.

Commander Beckwith: Do you think that two or three cables were sufficient?—Yes.

You were going to Hongkong. What was the object of your heading for the beacon? Is there any reason?—None.

For the life of me I do not see the necessity of your going through that channel when you had a clear course—I had 15 miles to get into the channel.

You were leaving a safe course. How long have you been on this run?—This was my first trip. I was a few months ago on the *Taksang*.

What scales have you been using?—A large one.

On the large scale the beacon is shown as on the reef. Do you think two or three cables sufficient distance to pass that reef with a set of strong tides? You know the tides are very irregular there. Do you think two or three cables sufficient?—Yes.

You say you struck an uncharted rock?—Yes.

When you struck did you get a good fixture?—No.

Why not? Surely you must get that statement that you struck an uncharted rock substantiated. The weather was fine. You want some scientific fixture to support your statement. You have not even bearings and angles to show that you were on an uncharted rock?—No.

Captain Stopford: Have you been in the channel before?—Twelve months before the *Fausang* was put up. I was then on the *Taksang*.

In reply to Commander Beckwith, Captain Gill said he had not seen before a copy of the notice to China Sea pilots, as shown in the new.

What do you reckon is the set of tide in the channel?—One or two knots an hour.

Was it high or low water at the time?—It was low water.

In reply to a question from another member of the Court, Captain Gill said that he was sure that there was nothing the matter with his steering gear.

Commander Beckwith: You have had trouble before with the steering gear?—Yes.

And yet you think it safe to pass that reef at two or three cables? Will it surprise you to learn that your ship was only about a hundred feet from the beacon? This is taken mathematically. Your ship was within 107 feet of the beacon.

In reply to Mr. Blake, Captain Gill said that the channel was frequently used by ships bound for Hongkong.

Captain Wheeler: What distance from the end of the reef was the black buoy when you navigated it before? The black buoy is three cables from the reef as shown on the chart?—I do not know.

So any distance under three cables would be considered sufficient to pass the end of that reef?—I consider 2½ cables sufficient.

You consider 2½ cables plenty, although sailing directions say three cables must be the distance?—Yes.

On page 352 in the directions you had on board it says that three cables must be the distance?—I cannot remember that now.

The current was running east, and you were steering north, going slowly to the east. Under those conditions you have told the Court that you were setting off the reef?—Exactly.

You took no precautions to ensure passing the reef two or three cables away?—No. I had no time to check.

The Chief Officer would have had time to take a vertical angle of the Hainan bluff?—He may have.

The immediate need of the ship was that it was more important to know the position than to take the azimuth?—I do not know exactly which was more important.

There was a hope of taking the azimuth after you passed it?—Yes. I am not certain whether the position of the ship was more important than the azimuth at the time.

You did know that a vertical angle of 107 feet at Hainan Bluff would get you clear of all danger?—Yes. At the same time, I did not know whether the height of Hainan Head as stated was correct.

No doubt having been cast on the height of that hill, would you not have taken it as more correct than your judgment in rounding a submerged danger?—Yes.

Did you cast any doubt on the accuracy of your chart?—No, not on mine.

You do not contend that the beacon is marked on the edge of the shore water?—It is marked on the edge of the reef.

There was no reason why before starting on this voyage you should not have secured an up-to-date chart?—Why I did not get a new chart was because I was going on the Java run. I preferred to use an old one.

As you elected to use the old chart, why did you not effect to use the same course in rounding the points?—I considered 2½ cables sufficient.

You are no doubt aware that a rock should not be approached under a ten fathom line? In coasting along a rocky coast the line must not be crossed under ten fathoms. Not only were you exceeding the ten fathom line, but by your own statement you were exceeding the five fathom line?—My sounding was 4½ to 5 fathoms, according to the plan produced in Court.

In telling the Court that the ship struck an uncharted rock you admit that you did not do

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

On the 11th of June, to-day, there is no news through from Reuters' Agency regarding the final choice by the U. S. Republican Convention of a candidate for the Presidency.

On enquiry at the American Consulate, however, we were informed that although nothing official had reached the Consulate, news had been received in the Colony to the effect that Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, had been nominated for the Presidency, and Governor Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, for the Vice Presidency.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 3s. 5½d.

THE WEATHER.

Barometer: 29.63. Temperature 2 p.m.: 85. Humidity 2 p.m.: 81.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—3.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—3.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—3.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—3.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

WHEN A WIFE CANNOT TALK.

Pittsburg, April 29.—The incompatibility of American and French customs has caused 12,000 of approximately 50,000 French war-brides to return to France, according to Mrs. Reginald Johnson, president of the recently organised "L'Espoir," a Franco-American club here. Mrs. Johnson, herself a war-bride and wife of a professor of languages at the University of Pittsburg, declared that members of the club are learning English, of course, but slowly, and "when one cannot talk one thinks too much."

anything to obtain the ship's position either in rounding the point or after the ship struck?—No.

A member of the Court of Enquiry: Who supplied you the chart?—The Company.

William Lutkin, chief officer of the *Fausang*, said he went on watch at 4 a.m. on the 27th May. He corroborated the Captain's statement as regards the movement of the vessel before striking.

When the ship struck he took an angle of 17 minutes from Hainan Bluff.

Captain Wheeler produced a book to show this angle was impossible. To get an angle of 17 minutes the ship must have been five miles away.

Witness persisted in his statement. He worked it out on the chart.

Questioned by Mr. Blake, witness said the ship seemed to be 2½ cables, judging from the eye, from the beacon at the time the ship struck.

In answer to Captain Wheeler, witness said the ship was 8.70 E. when she struck. The beacon was right ahead. He did not lay it out on the chart. He was not certain whether the compass was correct or not. Witness had access to the log book after the accident. He did not mark the angle he got from Hainan Head. He made a small sketch showing the angle.

The Court found that Captain Gill was responsible for the loss of the *Fausang*, and ordered that he be fined \$10,000 and that he be suspended from the service for six months.

The Court also ordered that the *Fausang* be sold for scrap, and that the proceeds be used to pay the costs of the enquiry.

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THERAPION No. 3

MOTOR-CYCLES FOR EXPORT.

THE BRITISH INDUSTRY'S DIFFICULTIES.

In a recent article in the *Times* attention was drawn to the fact that the constant increase in their prices was having the effect of making British motor-cycles an almost unsaleable commodity, not only in foreign markets, but also in those of our overseas Dominions, into which latter they would ordinarily enter under the most favourable conditions. The motor-cyclist of the country may not, at first glance, perceive that this state of affairs is capable of affecting his interests in the least—the less for the outside world, he may be inclined to exclaim, "the more for us!"—but in point of fact it is calculated to touch him far more closely than he thinks. The motor-cycle manufacturing industry of Great Britain is very much larger than it would need to be if British demands, that is to say "home" demands, alone had to be satisfied.

Until a year or two before the war, this country stood in a splendidly isolated position in regard to the motor-cycle, which it alone had developed, and with which it supplied practically the whole of the world, with the exception of the United States. During the war there is scarcely any firm in the industry which has not grown almost out of recognition, with the result that the potential output for the immediate future is very much greater than anything that has been achieved in the past; but what is to happen if the market, instead of expanding proportionately, has grievously narrowed itself down, as is undeniably the case?

Clearly, the dreaded period of over-production will very quickly be reached. This may or may not be accompanied by a general fall in prices, but what it will most certainly be followed by a marked instability in the trade as a whole. This is distinctly prejudicial to the interests of the private motor-cyclist, because it involves serious depreciation in the machine which he already possesses, and, as one firm quite truthfully pointed out in a recent announcement to price increase, it is no advantage to any one concerned if supply is being maintained on such a basis as utterly prevents it being permanent. In short, the interests of the motor-cycle user are closely bound up with those of the motor-cycle maker, and in these circumstances one offers no excuse or apology for dealing briefly with the economic situation which confronts the industry to-day. What the difficulties are the industry itself perfectly well realizes, as witness the eloquent fact that certain of its more far seeing and public members are actually sending out their export machines at a dead loss to themselves, in an endeavour to retain at least some hold upon the wider markets to which they must look for ultimate prosperity.

AMERICAN COMPETITION.

It is almost needless to say that such a drastic act of self-preservation is due to some very strong force, and that that force is constituted by American competition. Transatlantic manufacturers of motor-cycles are not only selling their machines in great numbers in Great Britain in spite of the tariff imposed upon them, but they are exporting them to South Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, to say nothing of the European countries at profitable prices with which the British manufacturer cannot hope to compete, even though he be prepared to mortgage present possibilities in order to assure his future hopes. The typical American seven-horse-power sidecar machine, completely equipped in every respect, sells at retail in Australasia at about the same figure as a 24-horse-power solo motor-cycle of British make, and there is unfortunately not the slightest question as to which of the two is the more suitable for the particular needs of the country.

It is a singular, but a distinctly evident fact, that the wonderful road system of Great Britain is a definite handicap to the British motor industry, not only that of motor-cycles, but also that of cars. Unless makers have had personal experience of overseas conditions, they are unable to visualize roads which frequently become little better than rough tracks the moment they cease to be city streets, and they cannot see how it is that a light-weight motor-bicycle which can average 25 miles an hour almost anywhere

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in these islands can be regarded as utterly useless in some civilized land across the ocean. Here it is that the American has a tremendous advantage. His own "home" conditions have taught him how to deal with the problem of making motor-vehicles that will withstand the vilest of road surfaces, and it is becoming increasingly clear that his solution is decidedly more practical than ours. It is not a mere accident that nearly all the leading American makes of motor-cycle are high-powered and heavy, and that in other forms of mechanical transport engine dimensions are well on the big side. Their producers start off with the very sound assumption that in the hands of a novice, a steam-hammer may prove to be the best and most economical means of cracking a nut. They therefore make engines so big that in the ordinary way they are never fully extended and

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(Continued on Page 3.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Chicago, June 11.
There is much interest in the Republican Convention to-day owing to the contest between a white and a negro for a seat as delegate for Georgia. The delegation for Georgia decided in favour of the negro by 12 votes to 3 and the Convention loudly applauded the result.

Republican platform condemns the President's asking Congress to empower the acceptance of the mandate for Armenia, and says acceptance will throw America into the maelstrom of European quarrels and necessitate sending 50,000 Americans to police Armenia, with an expenditure of \$750,000,000 for five years. The Republican party will oppose the acceptance of a mandate in any country in Europe and Asia.

The platform does not mention prohibition. The leaders, however, say the plank regarding maintenance of law and order is really the prohibition plank. Similarly the platform does not refer to Ireland. A proposal hereafter in sub-committee was rejected without dissent.

The resolution committee adopted a Treaty plank to the platform, favouring the adoption of a separate Peace resolution.

The platform opposes the Versailles treaty and League of Nations, and commends the Republican Senators for not ratifying the Treaty. It advocates an international Court of Justice and denounces President Wilson for asking for a mandate for Armenia. It pledges the coming Republican administration to such agreement as will meet the full duties of America to civilization and humanity.

The Republican platform Treaty plank declares that the covenant of the League has signally failed to accomplish peace and unjustifiably repudiated the policies of George Washington and James Monroe. It declares the unfortunate insistence of President Wilson upon having his own way compelled the Senators to vote on their own judgment, or submit to the commands of a dictator. The platform condemns the Government's Mexican policy and pledges that the Republican party will follow a firm policy towards Mexico.

The Republican Convention is sitting until the Presidential candidate is nominated. It may sit all night. A resolution recording the inexpressible loss caused by the death of Col. Roosevelt was adopted, all standing.

Later.

The convention has adopted the platform. The following delegates were nominated as Republican candidates for the Presidency: General Leonard Wood (ex-Chief of Staff, American Army), Mr. Lowden (Governor of Illinois), Senator Hiram Johnson (ex-Governor of California), also Mr. Coolidge (Governor of Massachusetts).

MEDICAL RESEARCH.

London, June 11.
The "Daily Mail" says that the Rockefeller Foundation has donated £1250,000 to the University College Hospital Medical School in London for teaching research.

THE REDS AGAIN DEFEATED.

Warsaw June 11.
On the 10th inst. the arrival of enemy reinforcements the Battle of the Beresina resulted in the defeat of the Bolsheviks. The Poles on 9th inst. advanced to the attack, expelling the enemy from positions beyond the River Etuta. They took six hundred prisoners.

HOME CRICKET.

London, June 11.
Gloucester beat Warwick by 77. Lancs beat Northants by an innings and 25. Yorkshire beat Cambridge by five wickets. Essex v. Kent was drawn.

(Continued on pages 3 and 5.)

NOTICES.

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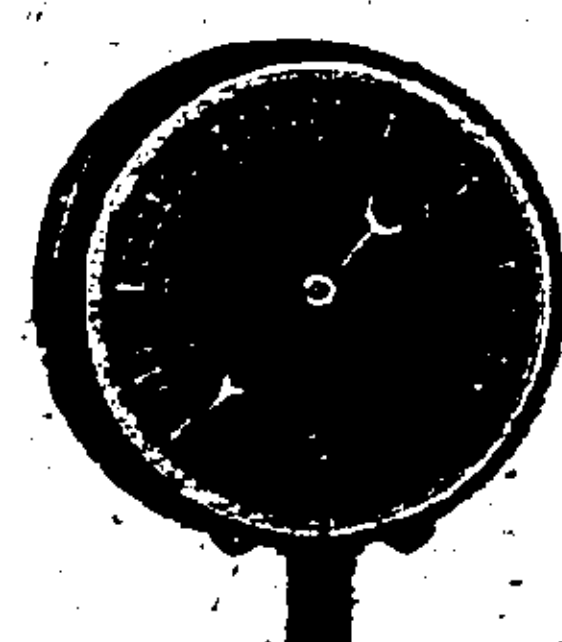
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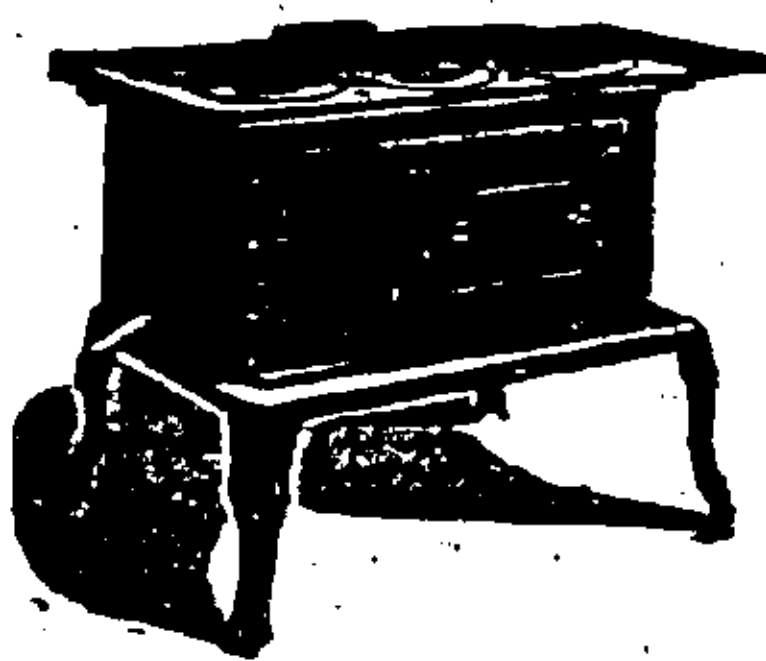
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EVERYTHING TO BE CLEARED AT MUCH
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE NEW PALESTINE.

London, June 13.
Mr. Herbert Samuel has been appointed to the Grand Cross of the British Empire on his appointment as High Commissioner for Palestine. Mr. Samuel in a statement of policy says complete religious liberty will be maintained in Palestine. Sacred places will remain under control of the adherents of the respective religions. The civilian administration of the country will be immediately established. The higher ranks consisting of British officials and the other ranks being open to the local population irrespective of creed. Order will be firmly enforced and the economic development of the country will be actively promoted. Measures will be adopted to re-construct the Jewish national home. Roads, railways, harbours and electric power will be provided. The soil will be better cultivated, wastelands reclaimed, forests planted, malaria extirpated, industries in towns and villages encouraged, and immigration developed.

CONTROL OF TRANSPORT.

London, June 11.
The "Daily Express" says that the Cabinet has adopted a transport scheme whereby transport organisation will be directed by the State, although the actual undertakings remain under private ownership. The Transport Ministry becomes permanent, with considerable power of control of transport services. Nationalisation of railways is rejected.

The "Times" says that under the Government transport scheme the railways will be concentrated in the hands of eleven companies. Ports will be provided with railway facilities irrespective of the interests of individual companies.

DISORDERS IN IRELAND.

London, June 11.
Sinn Féiners attacked the police barracks at Carrigrohilly, Cork, and partially destroyed the building with explosives. The occupants refused to surrender and repulsed the assailants after a four hour fight.

THE COLOUR LINE.

Montreal, June 11.
After a bitter debate the Federation of Labour passed a resolution requesting the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks to eliminate the colour line from their constitution and give the negro full membership.

DEPORTATION FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, June 11.
A Government Bill introduced at the instance of the Labour Unions abolishing deportations of British born people guilty of sedition has been rejected by the Senate by 39 to 17.

PRINCESS MARY PRESENTED.

London, June 11.
At the first Court for six years at Buckingham Palace, the debutantes included Princess Mary. Trains, feathers etc. were not worn, in accordance with the Royal wishes.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Berlin, June 11.
Ex-Premier Scheidemann, interviewed, urged that the Majority Socialists closely co-operate with the Independents, not the Peoples Party. The Rights should take office to prove whether they can carry out their election promises and disentangle the budget.

THE WORLD'S COTTON.

Zurich, June 12.
The Cotton Congress has discussed a resolution emphasising the world danger of shortage of cotton and pointing out that with the return to normal conditions the consumption of cotton will probably increase. Therefore considerable extension of plantation is necessary. It expressed the hope that the British and other Governments concerned would actively promote the development of plantations.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

Rome, June 11.
The King has requested Signor Giolitti to form a cabinet.

(Continued on page 2.)

MOTOR-CYCLES FOR EXPORT.

(Continued from Page 2.)

An important point, too, that the American has discovered is that it is cheaper to make a moderately efficient large engine than a highly efficient small one of similar maximum power output. One doubts very much if, given a scientific formula basis for comparison, the standard American motor-cycle can compete with the British product on the score of "efficiency," but the important point is that a formula will not help a motor-cyclist to negotiate six inches of mud or surmount a sand-drift. If he wishes his machine to be suitable for export purposes the British designer would do well to divorce "efficiency" and espouse "effectiveness." And he need not spend long upon any main road at home in order to see that "effectiveness," as typified in the American machine, makes a pretty strong appeal to motor-cyclists of his own nationality.

THE LIGHTWEIGHT'S FUTURE.
The above consideration would be hopelessly misunderstood if it were taken to suggest that there is no future for the lightweight machine, for that there most certainly is, both here and abroad, always providing that it be cheap enough. At the same time, it is significant that in America there is practically nothing between the powerful twin-cylinder heavyweight and the class of mount which embraces motor-scooters and motor-assisted pedal-cycles. The names of Indian, Harley-Davidson, Excelsior, Reading-Standard, Henderson, &c., are familiar in almost every country in the world and are inseparably associated with the combination of strength, weight, completeness, and high-power. Incidentally, they are just as "true to type" as are the vast majority of African cars.

To return, however, to the lightweight, or medium-powered machine, to which so many British makers have pinned their faith, the best that can be expected of it, so far as its use outside Europe is concerned, is that it will prove an efficient "missionary," converting to motor-cycling those who have not, for a variety of reasons, adopted it before. But ultimately the lightweight rider gravitates to the more ambitious "heavy," and it is therefore desirable that the supply of the cheaper, more modest machine should be backed up by a supply of powerful mounts capable of being sold at the right price. The British manufacturer makes an excellent article, of which he may well be proud, but it is quite useless for him to try and sell it to people who know their requirements much better than he does, and show very clearly that they want something rather different. If he were to study his markets with a more open mind, and address himself boldly to solving the problem of producing a big machine at a low price there is little doubt that he would ultimately prove successful in regaining the ground that he has lost by his present policy. If, on the other hand, he is not prepared to make fresh plans he will have considerably to modify his present programme, and shape it so as to meet a solely domestic demand.

AIR FORCE OFFICERS' SWORDS

MR. CHURCHILL HECKLED.

"Why are swords regarded as a necessary part of the uniform of Air Force officers?" Captain Wedgwood Benn put the question in the Secretary for War and Air to the House of Commons recently.

Mr. Churchill said the sword formed part of the full dress uniform of every British officer. A sword had always been worn by members of the fighting force in this and other countries.

Mr. Geo. Lambert: The right hon. gentleman being an authority on these matters, will he tell us why it is necessary to continue the rule? (Laughter.)

Mr. Churchill: Even civil heads of Government Departments, including Ministers, wear a sword on certain occasions.

Mr. Lambert: It is not understood that when a sword is worn the intention is to use it in the only way possible—by fighting with it? (Laughter.)

Mr. Churchill: I may wear a sword on occasions, but there is no obligation on me to fight with it. (More laughter.)

Capt. Wedgwood Benn asked why it was necessary in these days to observe an obsolete rule. Air Force officers were of recent creation.

No answer was given.

NOTICES

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IT IS EASIER FOR THE BURGLAR
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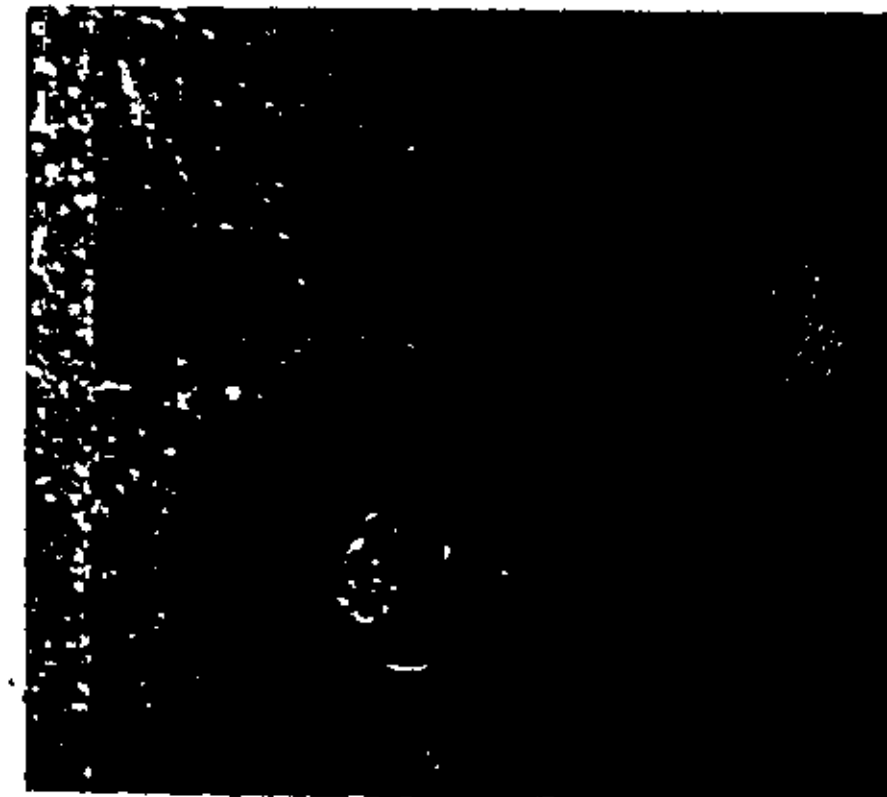
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THORNE'S OLD VAT

"No. 4"

SCOTCH WHISKY

We strongly recommended this Whisky. The 'Vat' was
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the Whisky has been known as Old Vat, No. 4, ever since.

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BOOTS & SHOES

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MONDAY JUNE 14th 1920

FOR

ONE WEEK ONLY

The prices at which we are offering these shoes are
far less than they can be bought wholesale in any
part of the world to-day.

LADIES SHOES from \$2.50 pair.
GENTS SHOES from \$4.50 pair.

The opportunity of securing shoes at these
prices will probably never occur again.

BUY NOW

DON'T FORGET MONDAY JUNE 14th

BEST SIZES GO FIRST.

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MARIE TEMPEST FAREWELL!

Thursday, June 17th ... "THE DUKE OF KILICRANKIE," Friday, June 18th ... "THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY," Saturday, June 19th ... "OUTCAST."

Book at MOUTRIE'S. Reserved seats, \$4.00 or for the Series of three Plays \$9.00

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

CAN IT LIVE?

H. Wilson Harris writes in the Daily News:

The question sounds tragic, but it is necessary to ask it all the same. Obviously it can be answered, in a limited sense, in the affirmative. Some sort of League is going to maintain some sort of life. No one seriously doubts that. But is a League worth having? That is the only question that matters, and everyone who cares for the welfare of the world ought to ask it. But they must ask it in the right way, and the right people at the moment are not the Secretariat of the League, or even its Council. The root of the matter lies deeper than that. Everything the League means, and might mean, to the world hangs on a single issue—are the Allied Governments prepared to let the League live?

There are good reasons for asking the question at this particular moment, for a succession of recent events has inspired grave mistrust in the good will of the leading Allied statesmen towards the League. Their preference for the Supreme Council of the Allies over the Council of the League of Nations is manifest. It is even suggested that the Supreme Council is to be perpetuated indefinitely, despite the fact that, as both Mr. Asquith and Lord Robert Cecil urged in a recent debate in the House of Commons, till the Supreme Council dies the League cannot really live.

The record of the interchanges between the two bodies over the Armenian question is an illuminating demonstration of the real attitude of the Allied Premiers to the League. The earlier stages of that discussion are familiar. The Supreme Council, finding the problem of Armenia insoluble, referred it to the League of Nations. The Council of the League held a special meeting to consider the matter, found it had been put before them in a crude form, with most of the data essential to their decision lacking, and accordingly replied to the Allied chiefs, drawing attention to the omissions, making certain proposals, and undertaking one way or another to find a solution.

"FORCE, POWER, AND WILL."

Admit, for the sake of argument, that the League might have done more than it did; that it might have accepted without qualification the charge offered it, and laid less stress than it did lay on the uncertainty and ambiguity of the Allied proposal. All that may be true. But it does not touch the fundamental question, which is whether the members of the Council of the League of Nations are, in a full sense, representatives of their Governments, or merely nominees sent to conduct academic debates on international politics.

Mr. Lloyd George raised that point quite specifically, whether consciously or not, in last week's debate on San Remo, when he said that you could not at present substitute anything for the

Supreme Council. To quote his actual words:

The only three Powers that had got the strength, the force, the organisation and the will to direct the affairs of Europe at the present moment were these three Powers of the West (Great Britain, France and Italy), and until there was something else that had got that power, that organisation, that force and that will behind it, it was idle to wind up the Supreme Council.

No better demonstration of the trend of the Prime Minister's mind could be desired. Why is there not a "something else" with the force, the power, the organisation and the will that the Supreme Council demands? For one obvious but most disturbing reason. Into the council chamber of the Allies Mr. Lloyd George, M. Millerand and Signor Nitti carry, as the Prime Minister indicates, the force, the power, the organisation and the will of Great Britain, of France and of Italy. Into the council chamber of the League of Nations they send Mr. Balfour, M. Leon Bourgeois and Signor Maggiorini Ferraris to pass resolutions.

ACTION OR DEBATE?

Pursue the Armenian question a little farther. The Allies referred it to the League of Nations, and made small attempt to conceal their dissatisfaction with the way the League dealt with it. But what was the League's purpose? A council of eight men, of whom the representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy were, apart from M. Venizelos, easily the most prominent. They did not do what the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy wanted them to do. Yet they were there specifically as representatives of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy. To continue the question to our own country, what was Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (representing the British Government in Mr. Balfour's absence) sent to Paris to do? The Council of the League was meeting to discuss the single question of Armenia. Had the British representative a British policy to expound? Was he in a position to express the views of the British Government? Could he state what contribution Great Britain, as a member of the League of Nations, was ready to make to the restoration and preservation of Armenia?

Conceivably he was, but all the Prime Minister's public references to the question suggest the contrary. In any case Mr. Lloyd George's last speech was a perfectly lucid exposition of the policy of the Allies in the broader field. The Supreme Council is a body into which they carry all "the power, the force, the organisation, and the will" at their command. The Council of the League is a body to which they send unemployed politicians to debate. As far as this country is concerned, it has been represented once by Lord Curzon, twice by Mr. Balfour, and once by Mr. Fisher. Since his last attendance in the early days of March, Mr. Balfour has been engaged in lawn tennis at Cannes—being thereby unfortunately precluded from attending the meeting on Armenia in Paris.

He will emerge from his Riviera retirement to appear at a particularly important sitting of the League Council next week at Rome. For two months and more—except for three or four days at San Remo, when the Prime Minister was certainly too preoccupied to discuss League of Nations affairs—he has been entirely out of touch with the Cabinet. That is how our own Government, for one, does its duty to the League.

Under such circumstances, is the question "Can the League live?" so superfluous?

MARINE OFFICERS' TRADE UNION.

The British Merchant Service League has been registered as a trade union. It has been inaugurated by navigating and engineer officers of the merchant service, and is to be governed by a management committee of officers. Two thousand masters, navigating and engineer officers, surgeons, and pursers have been enrolled.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th.—TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19th.—TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 20th.—Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and Afternoon.

FLYING—SUNDAY, June 20th.

(Weather permitting) Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

Tickets for flights and full particulars may be obtained at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office, or at Repulse Bay Hotel.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "MONTAGUE"

having arrived from Portland, Oregon via ports, on the 14th, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 19th by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after the 21st, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
5th Floor Hotel Mansions,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1920.

NOTICE.

The Offices and Stations of the Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be closed to public business on Monday the 21st instant.

T. D. MOORHEAD,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs, Kowloon and District.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, 14th June, 1920.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The Extra Gymkhana Meeting of the season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, the 19th June 1920 commencing at 4 p.m.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CREDIT 5 PER CENT 1920 UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Local Manager of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to inform the Public that subscriptions for above French Loan are opened to-day in its office, 5 Chater Road, and will be closed on the 15th of June, at 12 noon.

5 Premium Bonds of Frs. 500 each are issued at the price of Frs. 485—only.

Interest at 5% will run from the 15th of June.

The Bonds are non-convertible before 1940 and redeemable in 75 years by means of drawings (EIGHT DRAWINGS A YEAR) purporting yearly Frs. 20,000,000.

The first prize of each being ONE MILLION FRANCS.

ROUET DE JOURNAL, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1920.

NOTICE.

NEW LOAN OF 4 MILLIARDS FRANCS.

in 5% PREMIUM BONDS. CREDIT NATIONAL.

The Bonds are of 500 Frs face value.

PRICE OF ISSUE 485 FRANCS

5 drawings a year amounting to 20,000,000 Francs

with the following prizes

1,000,000 Francs

500,000 "

200,000 "

100,000 "

50,000 "

The prizes drawn will be free of any taxes, present or future.

The Bonds bear interest on and after the 15th of June 1920.

Applications will be received till the 15th of June 1920, by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

L. BERINDOAGUE, Manager.

Hongkong, June 4th 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.

Opposite the University—Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box, 593.

Principal JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University, July Examinations.

Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects. Prospectus on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 16th June 1920 commencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at their Sale Rooms, Duddell Street.

10 cases Yellow Laundry Soap
2 cases Parrot Powder Soap
10 cases Iron Door Bolts
20 cases Fluid Magnesia
600 lbs. Square Metallic Packing
1 roll Asbestos Metallic Cloth
5 cases Soft Soap
90 doz. Padlocks

Also

A Quantity of Sundries.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Messrs. Lammert Bros. are instructed to sell

THE STEAMSHIP "JEHANGIR"

Now lying in the Harbour of Hongkong under an

Order of the Court

By

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

MONDAY

The 28th day of June 1920 at 3 o'clock p.m.

IN ONE LOT

At their Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street

The ship is a British ship registered at Hongkong of 5206 tons Gross and of 3360.71 Registered tonnage and was built by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton.

For particulars to view apply to Messrs. Lammert Bros., the Auctioneers.

For Further particulars.

Apply to

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.

Prince's Building.

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Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.

The Auctioneers.

Duddell Street.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday the 19th June 1920.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sale Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Wines and Spirits

comprising—

60 cases Australian Hock

35 " Claret " Medoc "

20 " Champagnes " Duc de Monaco "

60 " Champagnes " Charles Heidsieck "

20 " Peppermint "

20 " Salamander Cognac, 3 stars "

50 " Salamander Cognac, 5 stars "

5 " Burgundy "

20 " Sherry (various brands) "

20 " Dry & Old Tom Gin "

14 " Oorlam Gin "

Etc. Etc. Etc.

N. B.—A large quantity of the above will be sold without reserve.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 16th June 1920

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 48 Godown, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon.

(For account of the concerned)

5000 Bags No. 1 Tonkin White Rice

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

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ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

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ON DEMANDE.—Un bon dactylographe capable faire correspondance française. Inutile se présenter si connaissance de langue française imparfaite. S'adresser — BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, Shamen. Indiquant emploi précédent et salaire demandé.

WANTED.

WANTED.—JUNIOR CLERK. Chinese, for first class Life Insurance Company. Must be good typist and have a fair knowledge of English. Apply, stating qualifications, experience and references, and salary expected under Box No. 374 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—On ground floor St. George's Building, facing Ice House Street, large and commodious area with two large show windows, suitable for Shipping Offices or Store and Show-Rooms. Apply Shewan Tomes & Co.

WANTED.—Scandinavian firm wants connection with first-class European firm in Hongkong familiar with paper trade. When applying state bank reference. Apply Postbox No. 6.

WANTED.—A young Portuguese assistant for a British Firm. Reply to Box No. 373 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

THE CATHOLIC MEN'S CLUB.

GARDEN ROAD.

will be opened by

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP D. POZZONI

on

Wednesday, 16th June, at 9 p.m.

It is hoped that all Members, and British Catholics intending to become Members, will endeavour to be present. Members may bring their lady friends on Wednesday evening.

The General Committee specially hope that there will be a large attendance of Catholic members of the Naval and Military forces, for whom the Club is primarily being opened.

A musical programme is being arranged.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Lab Ven Kee to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, & Friday, the 17th. & 18th. June 1920.

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sale Rooms, Duddell Street

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkwo periods comprising—

5-coloured, 3-coloured, blue & white bowls, plates, vases, incense burners, figures, pictures, snuff bottles, ornaments, flower pots, screens, plaques, etc. etc.

Very fine gold inlaid bronze vase. Sung.

Very fine green jade incense burner.

Very fine celadon vase. Sung.

Very fine white "Goddess of Mercy." Ming.

Very fine jade inlaid pictures. Kienlung.

Also

A Few Pieces of Szechow Redwood Ware.

N. B. The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Wednesday, the 16th. inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

FAREWELL OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS

MARIE TEMPEST

Thursday, June 17th, "THE DUKE OF KILICRANKIE."

Friday, June 18th, "THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY."

Saturday, June 19th, "OUTCAST."

BOOK AT MOUTRIE'S.

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FOR PRIVATE CAR OWNERS

THIS IS OUR NEW SPECIALITY.

CARS GARAGED in TOWN - \$30 per month.

CARS GARAGED at PRAYA EAST or

WANCHAI - \$20 per month.

THESE PRICES INCLUDE CLEANING AND ORDINARY GARAGE DUTIES.

EXILE GARAGE

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HONGKONG.

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WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

and PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

an infallible remedy—immediately relieves
the irritation & effects a speedy cure.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Phone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a and evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshuipo, Canton, who are our agents there.

BIRTH.

BUDGE.—At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on 14th June, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Budge, a daughter.

DEATH.

WALTER CHARLES COLLINS.—Accidentally killed on the 12th June, at Kowloon. Aged 25.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1920.

GERMANY AND THE ALLIES.

Germany is at the present moment in a rather disturbed state owing to the fact that new elections have just been held and difficulty is being experienced in establishing a Government which will be able to carry on. The Allies realise that the times are difficult for Germany and that is why they have consented to postpone the date of the Spa Conference, when many important questions regarding the obligations of the Germans to the Allies will be dealt with. But although Germany is in the throes of a domestic political crisis, there appears to be sufficient unanimity left amongst her leaders to attempt to secure a further whitening down of the peace terms. The latest Note from Berlin to the Allies declares that it is "impossible to reduce the Army effective to 100,000, as provided in the Treaty, and demanding that a Reichswehr totalling 200,000, should be maintained permanently." We are glad to note that the Allied Military Council has replied that it is not prepared to depart from the Allied attitude at San Remo, the purport of which was to press Germany to fulfil her engagements.

The point that strikes us in regard to Germany's attitude towards the Peace Treaty is that she is for ever seeking to evade the punishment which has been meted out to her. It is now more than a year and a half ago that the Armistice was signed, and yet up to the present moment Germany has done very little beyond haggling about the peace conditions. Except for the handing over of warships, the greater bulk of which were subsequently scuttled, she has done nothing to comply with the Allies' orders. And even at this time of day the German Government has the effrontery to tell the Entente that it is impossible to obey the demand regarding the cutting down of the size of the Army. We all remember how on previous occasions Germany sought to trick the Allies in this matter by enrolling large bodies of men as so-called Civic Guards, many of these being officered by leaders of the Old Army. Representations by Germany on this subject of the number of her troops have been heard of before, but the Allies have wisely decided to keep to their ground and not permit any evasion of the conditions laid down by the Treaty. To do otherwise would be to ask for fresh trouble, for we do not believe that the military spirit in Germany is by any means dead as yet. Indeed, there are grounds for thinking that the Old Gang is near at hand in the background, merely awaiting a favourable opportunity to come forward and assert its influence again.

More than once since peace was signed we have been officially informed of German actions the meaning of which can only be to evade the peace conditions. The Inter-Allied Commissions of Control have been obstructed at every turn. As one instance, it is reported that the Commission which recently visited the German aeroplane works found that efforts were being made everywhere to hide the actual position and to fool the Allies, and that thousands of German aeroplanes are in existence which have not been handed over, as required by the peace terms. Indeed, the Germans are said to be quietly concentrating on the things that will count in future warfare. Some of these stories may be slightly exaggerated, but we think the Allies are wise in leaving no possible loophole for future danger. The Germans must be made to realise that when they signed the Peace Treaty, they signed a binding document, not another mere "scrap of paper." If the Allied nations yield to German stories of this and that being "impossible," they will be storing up for themselves fresh trouble. Only one policy will pay in regard to Germany—strict fulfilment of the conditions which have been laid down by the victors in the war.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Reuters is keeping us very well supplied with American news these days and it would seem at times as though there is a little neglect on the side of Home news. But in regard to the forthcoming Presidential election the news is of an intensely interesting character, having an appeal to Britishers as well as to Americans. The Republican Convention being held at Chicago has served to show how strong the anti-Wilson feeling is in the Republican ranks, and Senator Lodge has not minced words when referring to the man who did all the work in connection with the Peace Treaty and who has received little thanks for it since. From the latest news to hand it is a little difficult to forecast who will be the Republican candidate but the name of Mr. Hiram Johnson has been mentioned by Reuters' correspondent as that which is in most favour with betting circles although the Convention has not yet given any sign as to the man upon whom the choice will fall. If it so happens that Mr. Johnson or any other man than Major General Wood is ultimately selected it will rather upset original calculations. Until a few days ago it was generally thought that Major General Wood would be the Republicans' choice. Despite the fact that General Wood's Army man a great part of his life has been spent in political and social work, in fact he is more a politician than a soldier. If we remember rightly he did not pass through the usual channels for high Army office but was selected by Mr. Roosevelt when the latter was President. His possible candidature received a good deal of impetus from the general feeling that he was side-tracked during the war and not allowed full scope. On this score he would come in for a great deal of sympathetic support, especially from ex-Servicemen who would give him strong backing and who could control quite a number of votes.

THE DEMOCRATS.

Regarding the Democratic Convention, which is to open at San Francisco towards the end of this month, its inauguration will be watched with a good deal of interest because so far there has been very little indication as to who the Democratic candidate will be. The name of Mr. Herbert Hoover has been prominently mentioned and he would have very large claims to public support from the fact that he is a business man and also because of his record during the war, when he held the important post of Food Controller. These are days when business men are coming to the fore in the administration of every country and Mr. Hoover's business record will probably weigh heavily in the scales against any rival Democrat. Of course, the main issue between the two great parties of the United States (and it is the one that will dominate the election) is in connection with the Peace Treaty and the contest can be said to be one of "For or Against Ratification." Other side issues will be brought in, such as the Irish Question, Prohibition, etc., but these will not count for a great deal. Coming at the time that it does, the Presidential election is of more world-wide interest than perhaps any of its predecessors, because it will commit the United States to certain courses of action that affect practically the whole of the civilised world. All that we can do is to watch, in the hope that the result, whatever it is, will put America's position to her late Allies in a better and more co-operative light.

EMPIRE CO-ORDINATION.

We are pleased to note that the Parliamentary Army Committee has memorialised the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law suggesting important changes in the Empire's defence organisation. We are pleased with this because at the same time we have news through of a speech made by General Birdwood to the effect that New Zealand and Australia must continue to stand shoulder to shoulder and that those two countries should be in close touch with India so as to provide mutual help in case of need. The point we wish to emphasise in connection with Imperial Defence is that on the Committee must be representatives of all the self-governing Colonies and India and we hope that when Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law take into consideration the representations now made to them

DAY BY DAY.

THE ONLY FAILURE A MAN OUGHT TO FEAR IS FAILURE IN CLEAVING TO THE PURPOSE HE SEES TO BE BEST.

Two Chinese banished who returned to the Colony before their terms had expired were today sentenced to nine months' hard labour each at the Police Court.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 29th May, amounted to 97,509 tons and the sales during the period, to 73,165 tons.

We are informed by Bishop Porzoni that a Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. John Mulligan will be sung in the Catholic Cathedral on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 7.30 a.m.

Mr. Leo Longinotto will appear for the defence in a case in which an Indian constable is charged with committing a serious offence on the person of a Chinese girl 13 years of age. The case has been remanded.

For taking their dogs across the harbour, contrary to the Dogs Ordinance, which requires owners to obtain a written permit from the Colonial Veterinary Officer, Miss Mabel Musso, Mr. H. Green, and Sergeant Major Jewsbury were each fined \$2 by Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy this morning.

A new scheme has been introduced by the management of the Hongkong Theatre for the comfort of patrons during the hot season. Huge blocks of ice are being located in the corners of the building, with electric fans continually playing on them, thus preserving a remarkably cool atmosphere. To-night there will be a final screening of "The Common Law." This is a beautiful seven-reel film, with magnificent acting by a powerful cast of actors. The next programme will be especially attractive, for Charlie Chaplin will be on the scene again.

Among the passengers who left by the Fushimi Maru for Japan today was Senhor P. V. Conto, Consul for Brazil in Kobe and a well-known business man of that port. Senhor Conto has been staying in Hongkong for a brief holiday, and during his sojourn he has renewed acquaintance with many old friends. Last night he was the guest of Mr. Joe Moraes, of Joe Moraes and Co., and Mrs. Moraes at a dinner in the Kam Ling Chinese restaurant, the other guests being Senhor C. A. Castro, the local Portuguese Consul-General, and Madame Castro and their daughter, as well as Mrs. Moraes' cousins, the Misses Chan Kaiming. The party ended up by visiting the theatrical show at the Taiping Theatre.

While a number of bags of rice were being unloaded on to Jardine's Wharf at West Point, a Chinese clamoured under the wharf, and, inserting a knife between the boards, slit open one bag of rice. He held a flour bag for the reception of the grain as it poured out of the bag and between the spaces in the boards. A certain comrade, who had been an interested witness of the proceeding, surprised the thief by suddenly calling upon him to come up and be arrested. As the thief showed a reluctance to obey the order, and would persist in remaining where he was, a kettle of boiling water was brought into service, which had the effect of forcing the thief to quit his place of refuge under danger of being scalded. He got back to the Praya, but was pursued and eventually arrested by a watchman. Charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, he was today sentenced to four weeks' hard labour.

that they will bear this important point in view. The Imperial Defence Committee should be more of a council than it is at present—a council on which the whole of the countries in the Empire should have a seat. The suggested co-ordination of sea, land and air forces is good, but a preliminary requisite is the co-ordination of the peoples of the Empire in a scheme put forward. We have tried to make this point clear before and are glad of the opportunity that the week-end cables have given us of referring to it again. We believe that Empire co-ordination is one of the greatest things that Britons can strive for.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

(BY "AJAX").

The week has been marked by rumours of impending crashes among some European houses. There is somewhat of a panicky feeling in financial circles and the future appears to be in the lap of the gods. There is no doubt that there has in some cases been indiscriminate gambling, and the aftermath of all this must be reaped. History has always repeated itself, and there is nothing new in the present crisis that is sweeping over the Colony. It is high time that the mushroom concerns that have come into existence in Hongkong during the past few years were wiped out, for it is common knowledge that their presence had served to send the prices of China produce very high, for many of them have not been content with doing a legitimate trade, but have bought "on spec" and stored against future appreciation in value. Most of the firms that are now reported to be in trouble have on their hands very large stocks of rice and other cargo, which they had bought on their own account, although principally their function was that of commission agents. Very little sympathy is felt for them in the Colony, and I, for one, will rejoice to see them weeded out from our midst. In this connection, I am told that a good number of Portuguese and Chinese firms are on the eve of closing down as a result of over-speculation, and I think few will shed tears at their demise.

The origin of all this must be traced to the boycott of Japanese goods by the Chinese. Japan had been expecting to do, as usual, a very large trade with China, and with this end in view had bought raw materials very heavily in the United States and the United Kingdom. The prosperous times that Japanese merchants experienced during the war added zest to the purchasing and the gambling. The effects of the economic boycott that was being waged in China against Japanese manufacture were being slowly felt in Japan. Goods that were shipped by the merchants to China were lying idle, and as no fresh commitments were being made by their customers, the Japanese manufacturer had to try and cancel the orders that they had placed in the United States and elsewhere. The situation was gradually becoming more acute, until a month or so ago it ended in a financial collapse in Japan. It is said that the crisis in Japan affected trade in the United States to a great extent. How far this is correct I do not know. There has been indiscriminate gambling in foodstuffs and China, and I had an produce in the States, and the markets there are simply glutted with these. It will be sometime before all this is consumed, and until then we are not likely to see any revival in the enquiry from the States. During this period of marking time those firms that have their foundations built on sand will be swept away, and their disappearance will introduce a healthier condition into our markets.

No port can be expected to persistently break its own trade records, and Hongkong is no exception to the rule. The astonishing development that has occurred in the volume of the Colony's exports and imports in the last few years renders a temporary slackening in the rate of progress, sooner or later, inevitable. But the question whether such an easing of the volume of exports and imports is just now taking place is not perhaps easy to answer as might at first be imagined. Apparently, however, depression in one direction is being counteracted by development in another, and the next quarter's trade record should show how we have fared in these critical times. They will show us to what extent the increases, if any, are nominal; in other words, whether they are due to increases of value as against increases in the volume of goods dealt with. Of course, there is nothing to lessen the importance of an increase in trade in the fact that it finds its origin exclusively in a higher standard of values, but as far as I can judge we are not likely to see such a standard established in the forthcoming quarter's statistics. It will probably be quite the contrary.

Very soon we shall be witnessing a famine in the Colony for

COUNCIL MEETING.

QUESTIONS BY MR. HOLYOAK.

The Legislative Council meets on Thursday, the business including—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Regulations under the Advertisements Regulation Ordinance, 1912.

Amendment of the Offensive Trades By-laws.

Resolution approving the creation of a Public Latrine and Urinals at Shamshuipo.

QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. F. H. Holyoak will ask the following questions—

1. In view of the shortage of Hospital accommodation in this Colony will the Government sanction the attendance of patients' own physician or surgeon desired, at the Government Civil Hospital and the Barker Road Hospital, and will the Government also arrange for an additional number of private rooms for this purpose both in the 1st and 2nd class wards?

2. What steps has the Government taken to provide Hospital accommodation for "maternity" cases on the Peak?

3. Is it not a fact that the house called "Lyceum" next to the Victoria Hospital was purchased by the Government for the express purpose of turning it into a maternity annexe of the Victoria Hospital and if so why has it not been put to such use?

4. In view of the dangerous condition of some of the new motor roads both in Victoria and the New Territory and the approach of the rainy season which will make them more dangerous, what steps have the Government taken for a daily patrol on and report of all the important roads in the Colony and New Territory?

5. In view of the fact that during the last 10 months and even within the last 10 days several cases of suspected rabies infection have had to leave the Colony for treatment in Shanghai, will the Government immediately take steps to provide the same treatment here?

NEW BILLS.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Trade Marks Ordinance, 1909.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to societies.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903.

shop sites. When the old Post Office site is put up to auction in November the number of shops housed in that building will have to get accommodation elsewhere, and it is well-known that such accommodation is unobtainable.

I now learn that the Bellis Estate's building, which extends from the corner of Flower Street up to the shop occupied by Mr. Ruttenberg, the wine merchant, is about to be sold to a London syndicate at \$60 per square foot. The area comprises about 23,700 square feet, and the price, therefore, works out at \$1,422,000. The object of the intending buyers is to erect a seven-story building suitable for shops and offices, but up to the time of writing these notes, the syndicate at home has not exercised the option of buying the building. If it is sold, we shall find confusion becoming worse confounded, and many shops that had been established for years in the Colony being obliged either to go out of business, or take up quarters in some Chinese locality or by-lane. Of course, when the new structures that will go up on these sites are erected there will not be such a scramble for shop space.

New values are being created for land in the Colony, and the result of all this will be that rents will go up higher. Everybody is speculating as to whether the Government will succeed in getting the upset price that they have placed on the old Post Office site, now that money is so tight in the Colony and is likely to continue so for some months to come.

The recent heavy rains have done incalculable damage to the crops in the New Territories and in around Canton. I went up to Canton on Sunday by rail, and I had an opportunity of seeing the seriousness of the agricultural situation. Hundreds of miles of rice fields had been flooded, and in many parts it was difficult to know whether what one saw was a river or some rice field buried deep in water. The Chinese agriculturist apparently takes it all very stoically.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Through one cause and another the National Liberal Club is flourishing exceedingly just now, and is going back to its old home in Whitehall Court after its wartime banishment, stronger than ever it was. It was created in the autumn session of 1882 by a small knot of Radicals—Mr. A. J. Williams, Mr. W. L. Bright, Mr. J. J. Tylor, Mr. W. Wren, and the late distinguished essayist Mr. G. W. E. Russell. Bright and his brother-in-law Tylor used to live in some rooms in Storey's-gate, and it was there that the preliminary meetings took place. These earnest folk would never dare have dreamed that so great a future lay before their nursing.

The facts about the increase of convictions for drunkenness in the Metropolitan Police area recently given by Mr. Shortt to Lady Astor in Parliament are distinctly disturbing. Taking the first 17 weeks in 1918 and the corresponding period of this year convictions of men have increased from 2,356 to 3,193, or 24 per cent., while convictions of women have increased from 1,112 to 2,331, or 109 per cent. Of course, in 1918 the younger male population of London was much smaller than it is now after demobilisation, but no corresponding consideration can be applied to the increase of 109 per cent. in the conviction of women.

Signor Nitti, in his anxiety to convince the world that all the stories of tumult and upheaval in Italy are unfounded (as some of them doubtless are) has overlooked one or two facts that form a rather strange commentary on a statement of his published yesterday. If, for instance, there is a Soviet movement in Italy, as he seems to suggest, what is the railwaymen's council which has played so large a part in the recent strikes? There is a story of a French officer, in Italy on a mission, who had to obtain the special permission of this body before he could travel from Rome to Pisa. The council would not give him a train, but allotted him an engine, which he had to drive himself, and the services of two firemen, who struck work two miles from Pisa, and requested the officer to walk the remaining distance along the track that the feelings of the local strikers might be spared.

If that latest born of republics, Azerbaijan, has really gone over to the Soviets, the Allies will lose not only the richest oilfield in the world, but the oldest. History cannot tell us when the pilgrimages to the sacred and eternal fires of Baku began, but it has kept the record of the marvellous modern development of the Caspian city. How many millions have been lost by the wastage of oil it would be hard to compute. Probably more than would liquidate our own National Debt. From one of these Caucasian wells, when it started to flow, there burst into the air a column 60 ft. in height. Lakes of oil were formed around this fountain, and some of it was saved, but the enormous waste saddened the hearts of Baku. Another new well started a long career of beneficence by raining its oil upon the citizens, and did not stop until it had thoroughly saturated the whole countryside. We have learned since to lay better traps for the geni of the sacred fires.

Driven to desperation, Mr. F. T. Mann, the vice-captain of the Middlesex cricket eleven, has offered a peerage for a fast bowler, the competition being open to allcomers. Whether the Upper House represents an adequate reward for the production of another Tom Richardson is a matter of opinion. It remains a curious fact, however, that in the matter of bowling, whether fast or medium-paced, Middlesex relied for many years upon the late Albert Trott and Tarrant, both of whom saw the light in Australia. Tarrant, by the way, is now engaged in this country buying racehorses for his patrons in India. The captain of Middlesex, "Plum" Warner, was cradled in the West Indies, B. J. T. Bosanquet was of French extraction, R. O. Schwarz was a German, the wonderful Jock Hearne came from Bucks, and old "Turkey" Rawlin glared in his Yorkshire birth. One of the greatest wicketkeepers in the world played for Middlesex, and the late Gregor MacGregor was a Scot.

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"THE PHARIES."

A SPLENDID CONCERT.

It was a very enjoyable concert that the talented party of naval men from H.M.S. Titania and the other submarines stationed in Hongkong gave last night at the Theatre Royal in aid of the Seamen's Institute. There was a packed house, there being present His Excellency, Sir Edward Stubbs, and a large gathering of Naval and Military officers. As an amateur undertaking it was highly successful, and there is no reason why these artists should not even further improve in future shows. The members of the troupe acquitted themselves well, and they were certainly at their best in concerted numbers. The programme was extensive, and songs that were sung were sentimental, gay, comic, and serious. It was the comic solos that were most highly appreciated by the audience—a fact that should serve as a guidance to the promoters in future. The "Pharies" appeared on the stage as Pierrots, and they all acquitted themselves with honours. The men taking part were P. O. Martin, C. S. Masters, P. O. Stamford, C. E. A. Abrams, Massingale, C. E. A. Bray, E. A. Oliver, and P. O. Rivers. Massingale and Oliver personated the gentle sex, and they were extremely good. The following ladies sold programmes, chocolates and sweets—Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Delacombe, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Grant, Miss Young, Miss Delacombe, Mrs. Starkie and the two Misses Bowen. The programme was as follows:

Part I.

- 1.—Overture, Band of the Wiltshire Regt.
- 1.—Opening Chorus, "Titania the Fairy Queen", "The Pharies."
- 2.—Song, "Concerted", "Solier", Ben Stamford.
- 3.—Song, Sentimental, "Parted", T. Martin.
- 4.—Quintette, "Four Jolly Sailors", "The Pharies."
- 6.—Song, Soubrette, "Stop It, John", Miss C. Oliver.
- 7.—Duet, "Hampstead Road", (Misses C. Massingale and A. Abrams).
- 8.—Song, "Honolulu Way", H. W. Bray.
- 9.—Duet, Humorous, "Tally Ho", Two Musical "Pharies."
- 10.—Song, Soubrette, "Pride of the Pier", Phyllis.
- 11.—Duet, Sentimental, "The Moon bath-raised her Lamp", Two Ordinary "Pharies."
- 12.—Concerted, "The Tea Shop", "The Pharies."
- 13.—Song, "From here to Shanghai", Wal Rivers.
- 14.—Finale, Burlesque, "Costers Outing", "The Pharies."

Part II.

- Selections, Band of the Wiltshire Regt.
- 1.—Opening Chorus, "Laugh and the world laughs at me", "The Pharies."
 - 2.—Song (A hustler), "Finnigan's Bal", Wal Rivers.
 - 3.—Song, Soubrette, "Oh, Johnnie-Olive."
 - 4.—Concerted Rag, "Ragging thro' the Rye", "The Pharies."
 - 5.—Duet, Sentimental, "Down the Vale", Two "Pharies."
 - 6.—Song, Sentimental, "My Moon", "Phyllis."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

STREET AS PLAYGROUND.

Sir,—I was riding a motorcycle last Saturday and on getting on to Robinson Road had to come to a dead stop several times in order to avoid accidents, as several gangs of boys were blocking the traffic. One group of Portuguese boys was below Reliance Terrace indulging in roller skating. Another gang of roddy, four-mouthed tails had their pitch near the garage; they were playing "founders" and were the worst offenders, as they monopolised the whole width of this comparatively narrow road.

Cannot the powers that be put a stop to this practice of turning the public thoroughfare into a playground? If they have the powers, they should exercise them at once. Only the other day a Chinese was knocked down on this very same road.

Yours etc.

PREVENTION.

Hongkong, June 14, 1920.

MARIE TEMPEST.

THIS WEEK'S FAREWELL VISIT.

Hongkong theatre-goers are doubtless looking forward with keen appreciation to the forthcoming farewell visit of Miss Marie Tempest and Company, who open a three nights' season at the Theatre Royal on Thursday evening. The Company was expected to arrive from Shanghai this afternoon on board the ss. Chenan. We learn that Miss Tempest has played two farewell performances in Shanghai, both of which were a huge success.

On Thursday the Company is presenting "The Duke of Killarney," at which performance Miss Excellency the Governor and Lady Stubbs will be present, whilst on Friday "The Marriage of Kitty" will be given, which the Governor and Lady Stubbs will also patronise. On Saturday "The Outcast" will wind up what will doubtless be a most successful farewell visit.

The prices charged on this occasion will be \$4, but in order to make the season more attractive it has been arranged that season tickets for the three plays will be sold for \$9. Booking is now open at Montrose's and good business should be done.

On enquiry we are informed that Miss Tempest is now on her way to Australia and will give two performances in Manila on her way down. She then goes on to Sydney for a month where she is producing an entirely new play and from there will proceed to Buenos Aires. It is expected that she will stay in the Argentine for about six months, being due to open her season there the first week in October.

- 7.—Quintette, "The Cottage by the Sea", Five "Pharies."
- 8.—Song, Scena, "Indian Rag", Wal Rivers.
- 9.—Duet (very serious), "Lovers Quarrel", A "Fairy" and a "Pharie."
- 10.—Song Comic, "Stop your stuttering, Sammy", S. Masters.
- 11.—Concerted, "Topical", The "Pharies."
- 12.—Finale, Burlesque, "Grand Opera", The "Pharies."

THE STOWAWAY.

HAS A GERMAN NAME.

When, in accordance with the order of his Worship, John Oswald, a Eurasian, was to-day again brought before Mr. R. O. Hutchison on a charge of being a stowaway on the China Mail S.S. Co.'s liner Nile, on the voyage from Singapore to Hongkong, the Police Officer who had charge of the case informed the Magistrate that since the defendant was last brought before the Court he had been taken before the Dutch Consul in consequence of the defendant admitting that he was a Dutch subject. The Consul had looked into the registry book, and, as a result, had ascertained that the defendant bore an alias, that his real name, which was a German one, was Grazer.

His Worship:—But that has nothing to do with it. The defendant, on being questioned:—I was born in Sumatra, and was taken to Singapore when I was very young. I had work there to do as a printer, but my pay, which was only \$35, was not sufficient, to support myself.

His Worship:—What do you think you are going to do now?

The Defendant:—I don't know. His worship remanded the case for a week, pending the efforts of the Police to procure a steamer for the defendant who will be sent back to Singapore.

HEAVY RAINS.

SEVERAL LANDSLIDES REPORTED.

The heavy rains have been the cause of a quite a number of landslides during the past few days.

The Stanley Gap Road is now closed by a heavy fall of earth. The Saiwan Gap Road is in a similar condition, and wayfarers on this road which leads from Shaikwan to Taitam Tuk, will have considerable difficulty in negotiating these banks of earth, which are said to be quite big.

The New Territories have suffered from similar landslides. Those reported so far are said to partially block the Castle Peak Road. Under the direction of overseers of the P.W.D. these banks of earth are being cleared for the early resumption of traffic.

Another landslide which occurred at 3 p.m. on Saturday was attended with personal injuries to two Chinese who were caught in the fall. The accident happened at the back of Po Yick's premises, opposite the Naval Terrace. Two Chinese were buried in the earth. They were promptly dug out and were sent to the Hospital to receive treatment for the injuries they sustained to their legs.

NEW FRENCH POSTAGE STAMP.

Paris, May 3.—France is to have a new postage stamp of the value of 50 centimes. This innovation has been found necessary in view of this sum being charged for a registered letter. The 50 centimes stamp will be similar in design to those of the present series ranging from 40 centimes to 5 francs, oblong in shape, and about double the size of the 10 centime stamp.

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Baby's Own Tablets the Canadian children's remedy, have brought a sense of happy security to thousands of parents; why not to you? They are obtainable from chemists, also post free at 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
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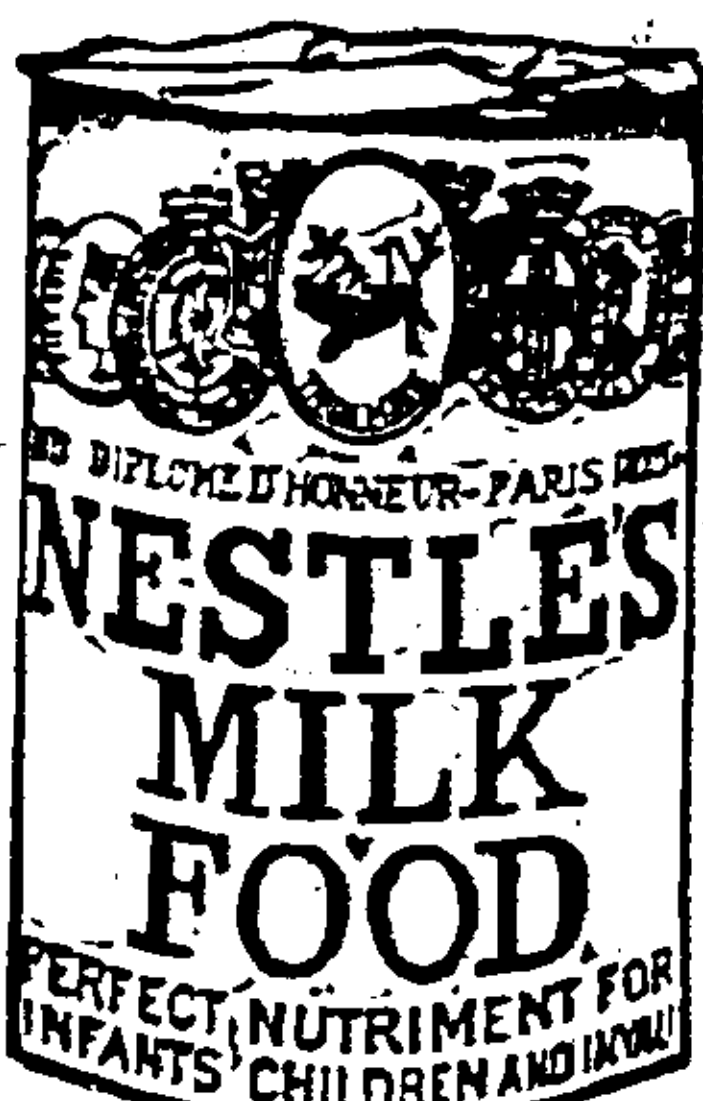
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COMING TO HONGKONG.

Mr. Henry Canning, the general manager of the above Company, is passing through on board the ss. Gregory Apar, and gives us information of the forthcoming visit in the near future. Theatre-goers will remember Leyland Hodgson, when out here as juvenile lead in the Bandman Opera Co. The Leyland Hodgson Revue Co. consists of 25 clever artistes. They arrived in Bombay on the 12th April direct from England. They played a successful season of six weeks in Bombay and Calcutta and are now on their way to Shanghai, where they commence their Eastern tour.

The Indian scribes are in raptures over their performance, and describe them as one of the greatest combinations yet seen out East. The repertoire is a long one, with many of the plays now running in London including "Prattty Peggy", "Persiana", "The House that Jerry Built", "Honi Suir", "Have A Nibble", "Odd's On", "Got Em", "Vaudeville",

etc., etc. The dresses are said to be gorgeous and the company under the personal direction of Leyland Hodgson is extremely well presented.

Hongkong is sure to have more than a passing fancy for the impending visit of the Company, which hopes to commence here early in August.

MINERAL WEALTH OF ARABIA. In a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society Mr. H. St. J. B. Philby, C.I.E., described a journey in 1914 across Arabia from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea, and said the most interesting and the least known portion of all Central Arabia was a broad belt of mountainous country, properly called the highlands of Najd. There was no part of Arabia which would better repay the trouble of close investigations, not only from a geographical but from an economic point of view. It was in that zone alone, so far as the interior was concerned, that minerals were likely to be found, and he added, for the information of those interested in that aspect of the question, somewhere in that mountainous region of nearly 100,000 square miles there was said to be a gold mine.

NOTICES.

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| | Till We Meet Again | Waltz Kalaluki Hawaiian Orchestra |
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Empress of Russia	Aug. 25	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 11
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
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KOREA MARU	2100	10th Aug.
YOKO MARU	2100	10th Aug.
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ANYO MARU	17,000	2nd Sept.
SEIYO MARU	20,000	9th Nov.

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Montague	A. L.	June 15
Equador	P. M. Co.	June 15
Tanahima M.	N. Y. K.	June 16
Tanahima M.	O. S. K.	June 16
Mitsuki M.	O. S. K.	June 17
Shingo M.	T. K. K.	June 17
West Hixton	L. A. Co.	June 17
Van Waerwyck	J. C. J. L.	June 17
Nellors	T. & O.	June 18
Crosskeys	A. L.	June 18
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	June 18
Havre M.	O. S. K.	June 19
Nile	C. M. Co.	June 19
Toyooka M.	N. Y. K.	June 20
Persia	D. & Co.	June 20
Maquan	F. W. Co.	June 20
Taraga M.	N. Y. K.	June 21
Iconium	A. L.	June 22
Waban	A. L.	June 23
Tanro M.	N. Y. K.	June 23
E. T. T. & D.	S. & D.	June 23
Amazon M.	O. S. K.	June 26
Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	June 27
Africa M.	O. S. K.	June 28
Wyberville	A. L.	June 29
Tajima M.	N. Y. K.	June 30
Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	July 1
Cadaretta	R. D. Co.	July 1
Karmala	P. & O.	July 1
Katori M.	N. Y. K.	July 2
Abercos	A. L.	July 4
Madras	P. & O.	July 4
Katori M.	N. Y. K.	July 4
Deucalion	B. L.	July 5
Seattle M.	O. S. K.	July 8
Persia M.	T. K. K.	July 8
Tokiwa M.	N. Y. K.	July 9
Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	July 9
Higbo	R. D. Co.	July 10
West Ira	R. D. Co.	July 10
Kathlanba	B. L.	July 10
Himalaya M.	O. S. K.	July 11
Persia	D. & Co.	July 11
Himalaya M.	O. S. K.	July 11
Endicott	A. L.	July 15
West Montaji	L. A. Co.	July 17
Arizona M.	O. S. K.	July 17
St. Albans	P. & O.	July 20
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	July 21
China	C. M. Co.	July 22
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Pawlet	A. L.	July 26
Lowther	C. D. & Co.	July 26

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G. Apar	P. & O.	June 15
Takung	J. M. Co.	June 16
Chungang	J. M. Co.	June 16
Penang	M. N. Y. K.	June 16
Hangsang	J. M. Co.	June 17
Soshu	M. N. Y. K.	June 17
Sunning	B. & S.	June 17
Borneo	O. S. K.	June 17
Talan	M. N. Y. K.	June 18
Iyo	M. N. Y. K.	June 18
Hailong	D. L. Co.	June 18
Kueichow	B. & S.	June 18
Wingsang	J. M. Co.	June 19
Dorlestown	P. M. Co.	June 19
Chenan	B. & S.	June 19
Tjimonok	J. C. J. L.	June 19
Kumsang	J. M. Co.	June 20
Kosoku M.	O. S. K.	June 20
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	June 21
Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	June 21
Haiching	D. L. Co.	June 22
Kosoku M.	O. S. K.	June 23
Malacca M.	N. Y. K.	June 25
Ganges M.	O. S. K.	June 25
Delagoa M.	N. Y. K.	June 27
Shisen M.	O. S. K.	July 2
Yatorifu M.	N. Y. K.	July 2
Burma M.	O. S. K.	July 15

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S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 10	S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 12
S.S. WEST HIXA	Aug. 19	S.S. WEST HIXA	Aug. 12

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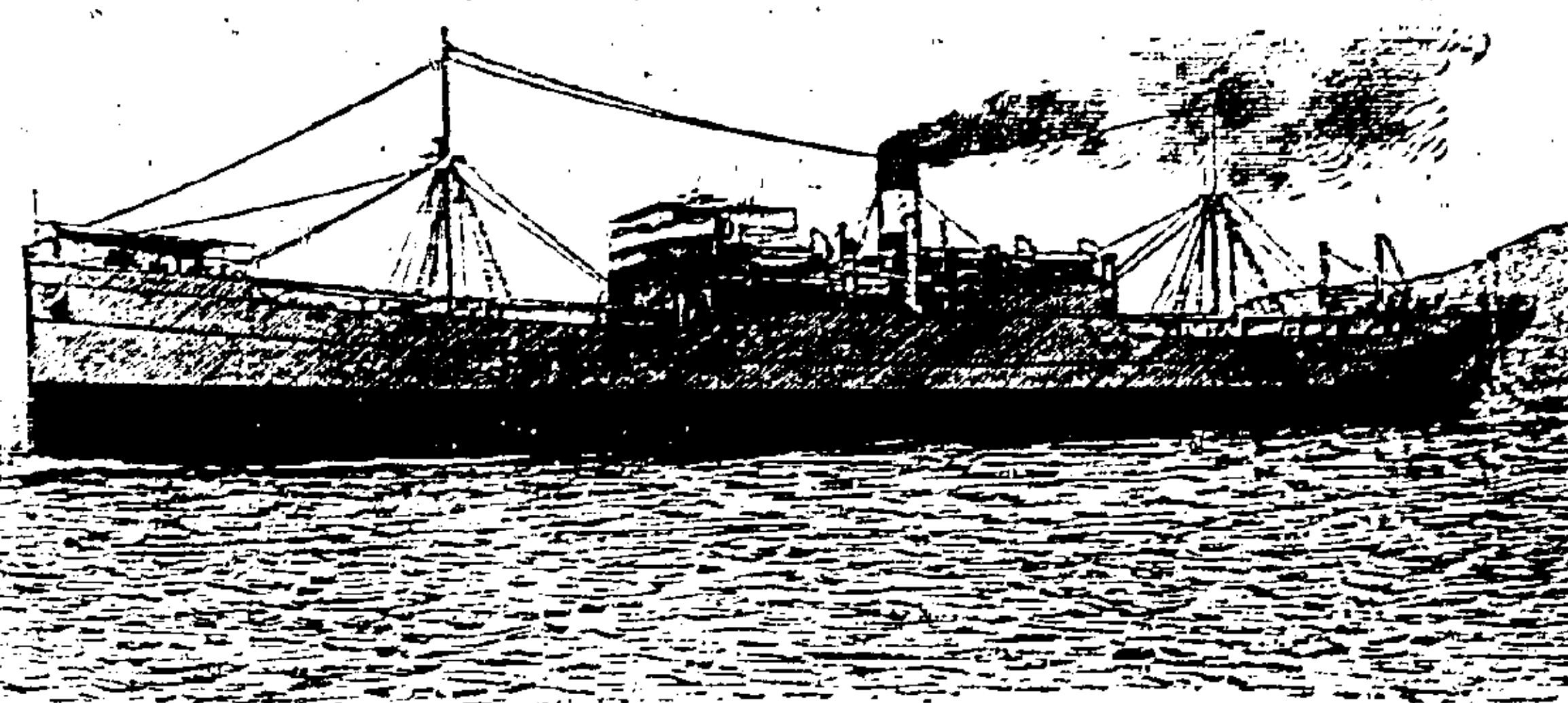
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TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



TORNADO HITS CHICAGO.

The recent tornado which swept the West resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives and millions of dollars in property. Photo shows one of the wrecked buildings in a Chicago suburb.



JACK JOHNSON.

Recent photo of the famous boxer, showing him shaking hands with an official on the Mexico-Californian border.



MEXICAN LEADERS.

Above are seen Generals Villa and Obregon, who were at one time arch enemies, but who have now joined hands in the revolutionary movement.



LADY GEDDES.

A recent portrait of the wife of Sir Auckland Geddes, British Minister to America.



A FAMOUS ITALIAN.

Gianni Caproni, inventor of the big Italian bombing planes. He states that he is planning for a 12,000 horse-power airplane capable of carrying 400 or 500 people.



MUSIC ABOARD TRAIN.

Here is a dining car de luxe on an Argentine railroad. The car is furnished with piano and phonograph and is decorated with tropical plants. A fair passenger is shown playing the piano while her fellow travellers dine.



SIR HORACE PLUNKETT.

whose death was recently prematurely announced.



GERMAN WAR MINISTER.

Latest photo of Herr Otto Gessler, German Minister of War.

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PROFITEERING IN EXCELSIS.

A SHANGHAI OUTRAGE.

An instance of profiteering

which makes all others look

trivial has just occurred

locally, says the N. C. Daily

News. It is in connexion with

house rents, and is probably a

salacious example of greed and

iniquity as can be quoted.

A lady in occupation of a

flat, for which she paid

a monthly rental of Tls. 75,

was informed some four

months back that the following

month her rent would be raised

to Tls. 150. Having no lease, and

knowing the difficulty of obtain-

ing another house, she was

powerless, and had to agree to

the new figure.

Towards the end of the next

month, the landlord announced

that the rent would be raised to

Tls. 200, and being in the same

predicament the occupant paid

the higher sum.

Before the expiration of the

third month the landlord an-

that the landlord has a tenant

who is now, presumably, paying

this exorbitant figure.

It is understood that the land-

lord is a Chinese, although the

property is naturally registered

in a foreign title.

Commenting on the above, the

N. C. Daily News says:—

There is a chance that the land-

lord may have had some ulterior

motive, but that is not likely; it

seems nothing but sheer rapacity.

A kind of civilised brigandage, and

for it he ought to be brought to

book. Probably he will go scot

free, although there are laws

against profiteering all over the

world, and certainly well estab-

lished laws in China from time im-

memorial, only so far no one has

been bold enough to try to enforce

them here. It is certainly true

that the matter was taken up, for

an example such as the one we

have just quoted is apt to in-

fluence the unscrupulous, with

results that are thoroughly bad

for the community. It is only

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-

GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Tele-

grams are lying here:—

Fukui Maru, from Tokio.

Dohehngpow Dahzung Rice

Co., Third Floor Chongwai from

Shanghai.

Burka Ward, Hongkong Hotel,

from Tokio.

Vanalsynne, Hongkong Hotel,

from Tientsin.

Okadashiro, Matsubara Hotel,

from Osaka.

Tiongho, No. 9, Engsew Str.,

from Amoy.

Ono Passenger, Mishima Maru

c/o N. Y. K. from Kobe.

1795, 6534, etc., (Cheng Butsang

90 Des Vieux Road West) from

Changchowfu.

Curtis, Craigieburg Hotel, from

Shanghai.

Khojinhoo, Twohundredtwo

Tongshan, from Amoy.

Leon Care, American Con-

sulate (2), from Kobe.

Ructia, from Yokohama.

Petruche, Steamer Africa

Cabine 11, from Vladivostok.

Anne, from Shanghai.

Walter Bounner, Carlton Hotel,

from Shanghai.

5478, from Shanghai.

Looetang, Morrison Hill Road,

from Tientsin.

Yeungkannan, Leehing Co.

from Shanghai.

N. LUND.

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 10, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRA-

LIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Barricade, from San Francisco.

Douenias, from New York.

Martini, from Saigon.

Schroder, from Saigon.

Siradco, from New York.

St Ramon Catigan, from Naio.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 10, 1920.

STRIKE AT GRAMOPHONE WORKS.

Some 250 men employed at the

Columbia Gramophone Com-

pany's factory at Bendon Valley,

Earlsfield, recently came on strike

in consequence of the continued

employment of women in depart-

ments where, it is alleged, they

were not employed before the

war. Endeavours to being about

a settlement by the Ministry of

Labour failed. An official of the

company stated that the dispute

was over the employment of eight

women, two of them war widows.

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For 48 months at the rate of 11 1/2 per annum

For 54 months at the rate of 12 1/2 per annum

For 60 months at the rate of 13 1/2 per annum

For 66 months at the rate of 14 1/2 per annum

For 72 months at the rate of 15 1/2 per annum

For 78 months at the rate of 16 1/2 per annum

For 84 months at the rate of 17 1/2 per annum

For 90 months at the rate of 18 1/2 per annum

For 96 months at the rate of 19 1/2 per annum

For 102 months at the rate of 20 1/2 per annum

For 108 months at the rate of 21 1/2 per annum

For 114 months at the rate of 22 1/2 per annum

For 120 months at the rate of 23 1/2 per annum

For 126 months at the rate of 24 1/2 per annum

For 132 months at the rate of 25 1/2 per annum

For 138 months at the rate of 26 1/2 per annum

For 144 months at the rate of 27 1/2 per annum

For 150 months at the rate of 28 1/2 per annum

For 156 months at the rate of 29 1/2 per annum

For 162 months at the rate of 30 1/2 per annum

For 168 months at the rate of 31 1/2 per annum

For 174 months at the rate of 32 1/2 per annum

For 180 months at the rate of 33 1/2 per annum

For 186 months at the rate of 34 1/2 per annum

For 192 months at the rate of 35 1/2 per annum

For 198 months at the rate of 36 1/2 per annum

For 204 months at the rate of 37 1/2 per annum

For 210 months at the rate of 38 1/2 per annum

For 216 months at the rate of 39 1/2 per annum

For 222 months at the rate of 40 1/2 per annum

For 228 months at the rate of 41 1/2 per annum

For 234 months at the rate of 42 1/2 per annum

For 240 months at the rate of 43 1/2 per annum

For 246 months at the rate of 44 1/2 per annum

For 252 months at the rate of 45 1/2 per annum

For 258 months at the rate of 46 1/2 per annum

For 264 months at the rate of 47 1/2 per annum

For 270 months at the rate of 48 1/2 per annum

For 276 months at the rate of 49 1/2 per annum

For 282 months at the rate of 50 1/2 per annum

For 288 months at the rate of 51 1/2 per annum

For 294 months at the rate of 52 1/2 per annum

For 300 months at the rate of 53 1/2 per annum

For 306 months at the rate of 54 1/2 per annum

For 312 months at the rate of 55 1/2 per annum

For 318 months at the rate of 56 1/2 per annum

For 324 months at the rate of 57 1/2 per annum

For 330 months at the rate of 58 1/2 per annum

For 336 months at the rate of 59 1/2 per annum

For 342 months at the rate of 60 1/2 per annum

For 348 months at the rate of 61 1/2 per annum

For 354 months at the rate of 62 1/2 per annum

For 360 months at the rate of 63 1/2 per annum

